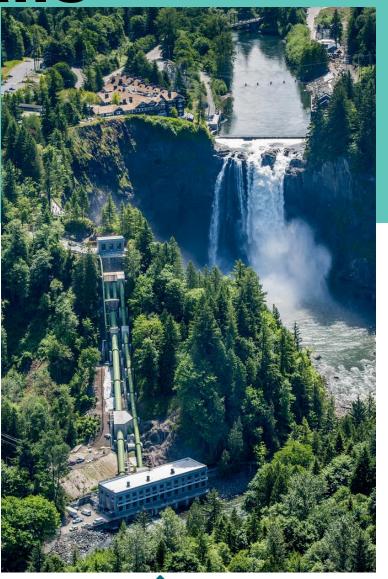
Snoqualmie Falls

Redevelopment Project; Conforming to New License Requirements; and Maximizing Efficiency

Dave Bruce, PE
Snoqualmie Falls Plant Engineer



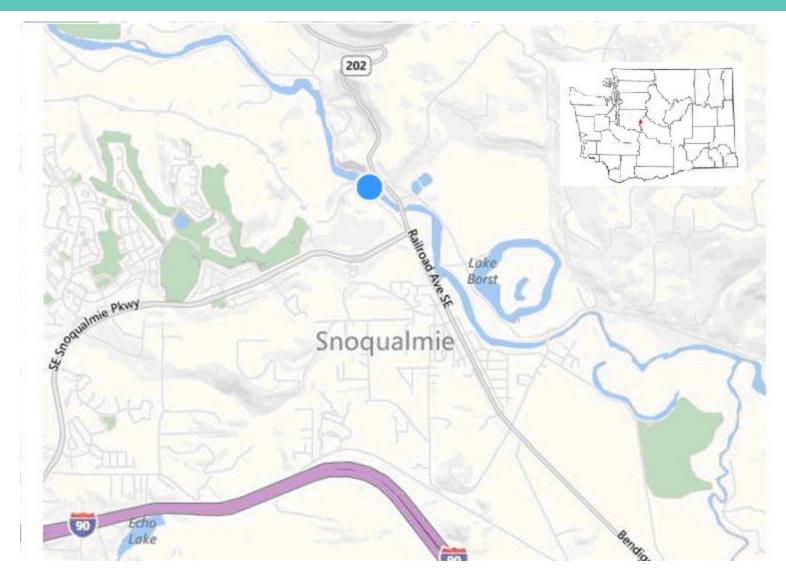
Snoqualmie Falls

OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Plant History
- Redevelopment Project Scope
- Snoqualmie After the Rebuild
- FERC License Requirements
- Facility Controller



Introduction



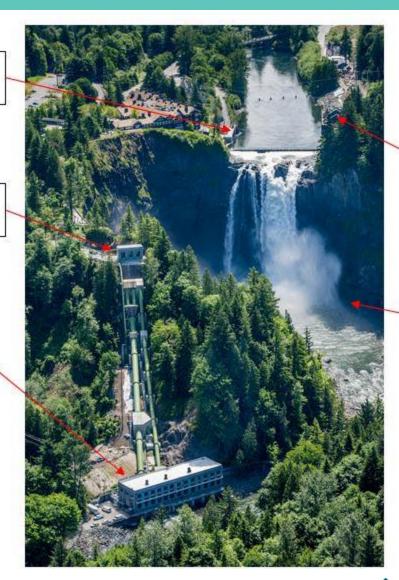


Introduction

Plant 2 Intake

Forebay and Gate House

Powerhouse 2

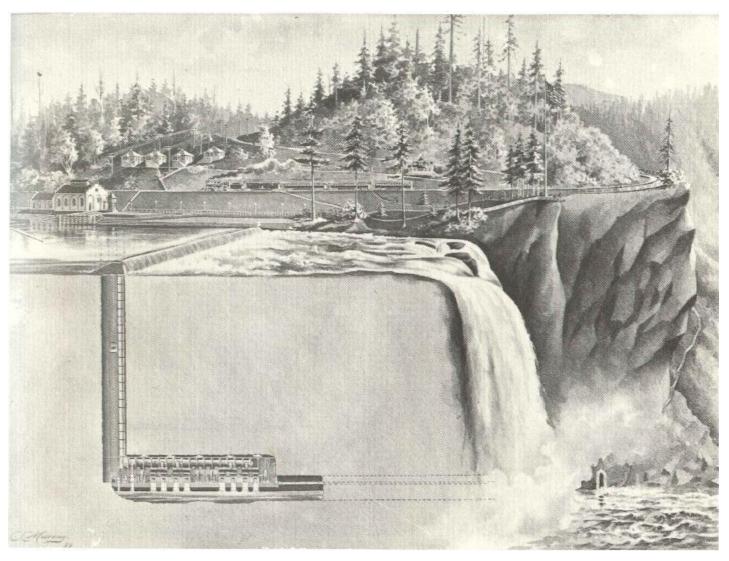


Powerhouse 1 Intake Building

Powerhouse 1 Tailrace



Introduction

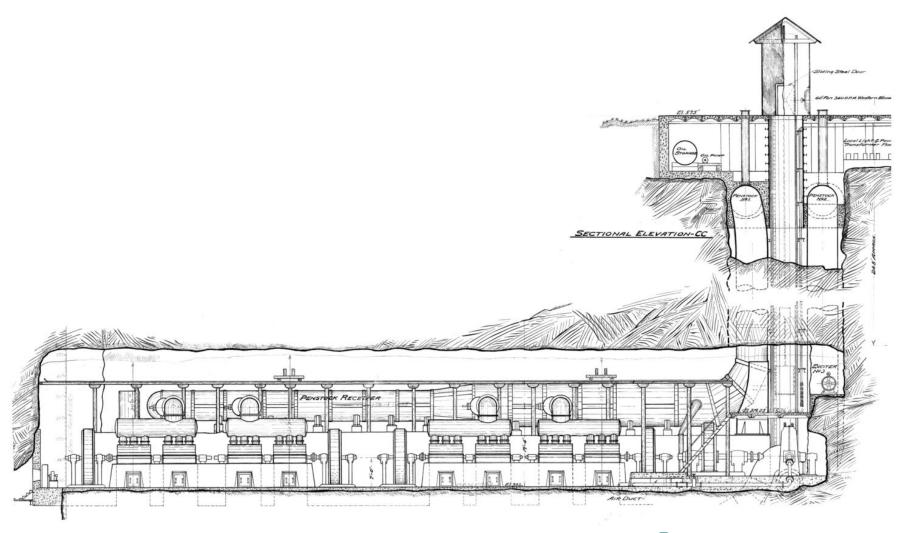




- Charles H. Baker began construction of Powerhouse 1 in 1898 and completed the project in 16 months later.
- First completely underground powerhouse in the world.
- Units 1-4; Each 1.5 MW, <u>rotating armature</u>, three phase, AC generators (1898)
- 1905 Added unit 5 (Horizontal Francis Turbine, 5MW)



Power House #1.













Stationary Poles (Field)

Rotating Armature

3 Phase Slip Rings





Power House #1 Intake Building Completed



1910 - Addition of Power House 2 (Unit 6)



1957 - Unit 7 installed



Redevelopment Project Scope

- Replace unit 5 and 6 (new runner and generator).
- Governor replacement Unit 1-6.
- Static excitation replacement Units 1-7.
- Protection and metering all units.
- Vibration monitoring all units
- New control system for the facility. (unit, plant, and facility controllers)
- Bypass valves at Plant 2 to offset flow in the river.
- Bypass valve at P1 to maintain 30 CFS in the cavity.



Plant 1



Unit 5 (new)



Plant 1 Intake Building (new)



Plant 2 Powerhouse and Penstocks



Unit 7 (existing) and Switchgear (new)



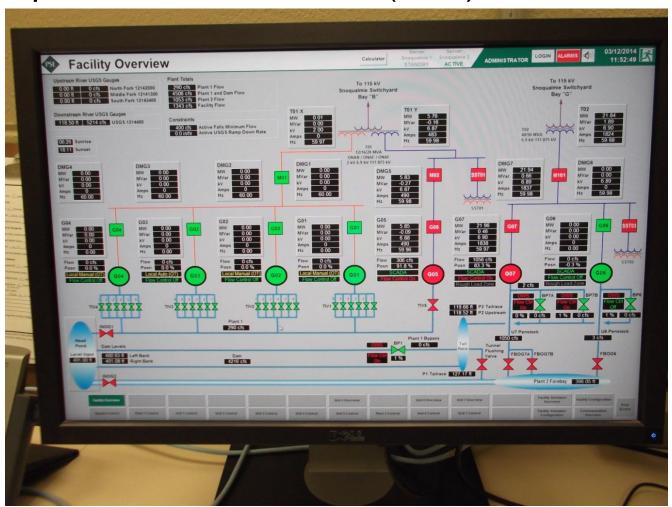
Unit 6 (new)



Plant 2 Bypass Valves (new)

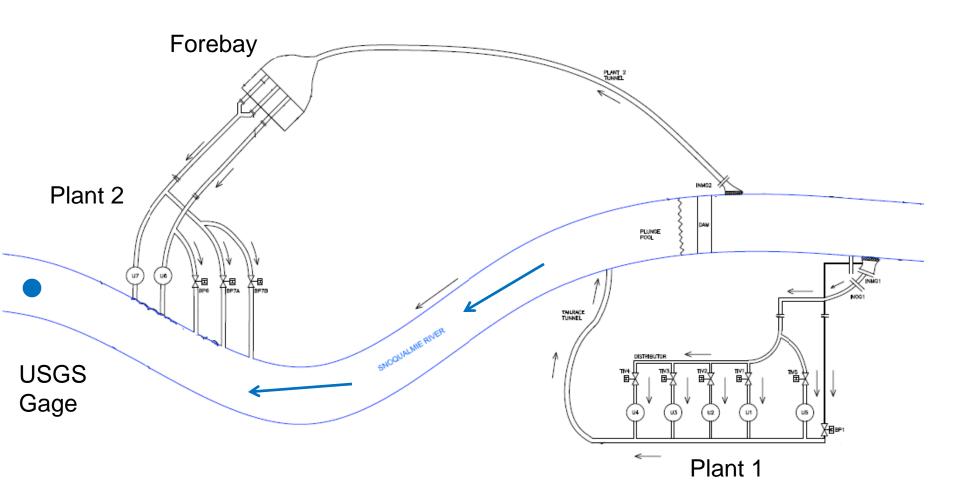


Operator Work Station (new)



- 2500 Cubic Feet Per Second (CFS) maximum facility flow
 - •700 CFS Plant 1
 - •1800 CFS Plant 2
- Maintain >30 CFS through Plant 1 at all times.
- Maintain >300 CFS in the plunge pool (or natural flow)
 - Plunge pool = plant 1 flow + falls flow







Minimum Fall Flow

Date	Day Time (cfs)	Night Time (cfs)
May 1 - June 30	1000	1000
July 1 - August 31	100 - weekdays 200 – weekends & holidays	25 - weekdays 200 – weekends & holidays
Sep 1 - April 30	100 200 – Labor Day weekend only	25 200 – Labor Day weekend only



Ramp Down Rates (Only applicable <3000 CFS in the river)

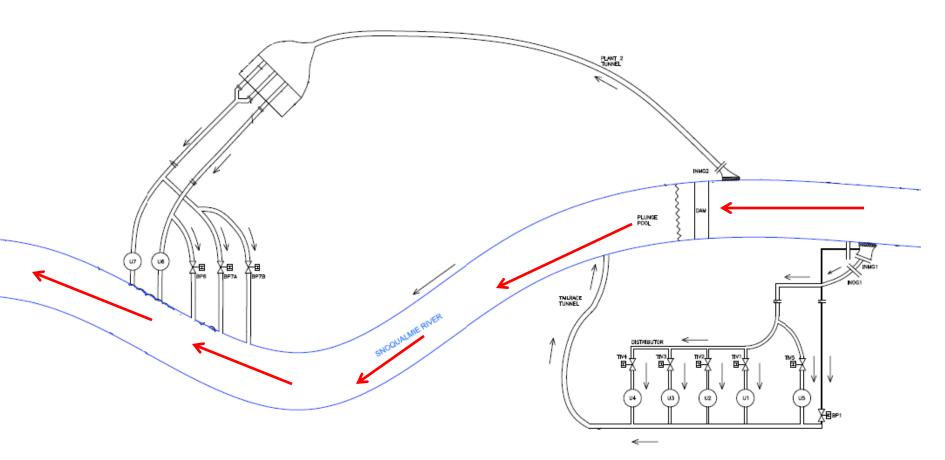
Date	Day Time Rate	Night Time Rate
Feb. 16 – June 15	No Ramping	2 in/hr
June 16 – Oct. 31	1 in/hr	1 in/hr
Nov. 1 – Feb. 15	2 in/hr	2 in/hr





- 1. Compliance
- 2. Maximize generation

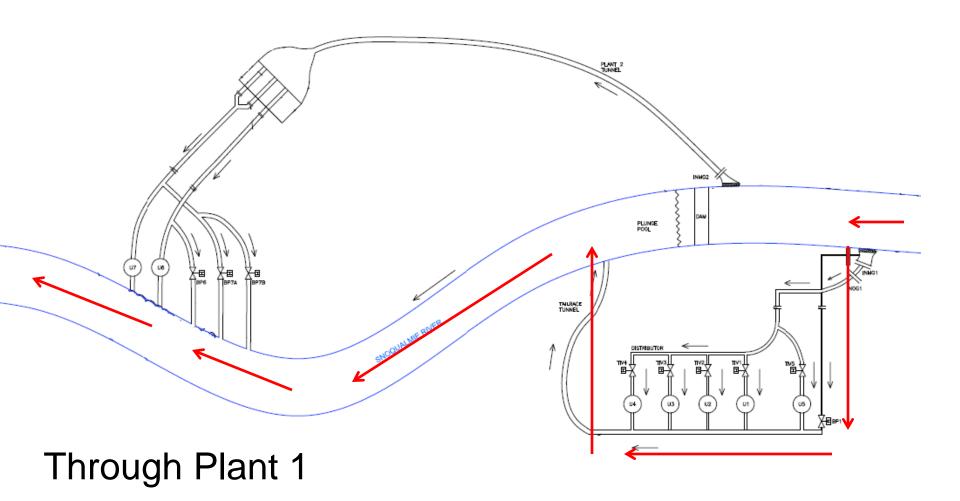
Water Transit Times



Over The Falls

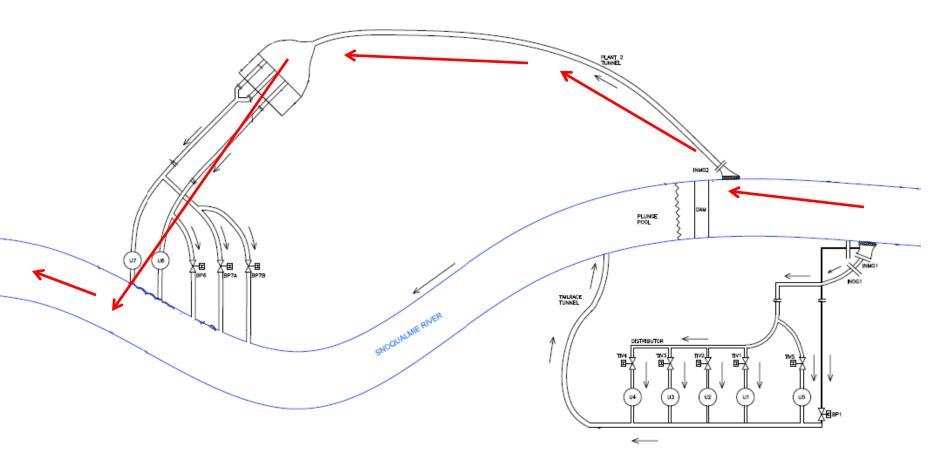


Water Transit Times





Water Transit Times



Through Plant 2

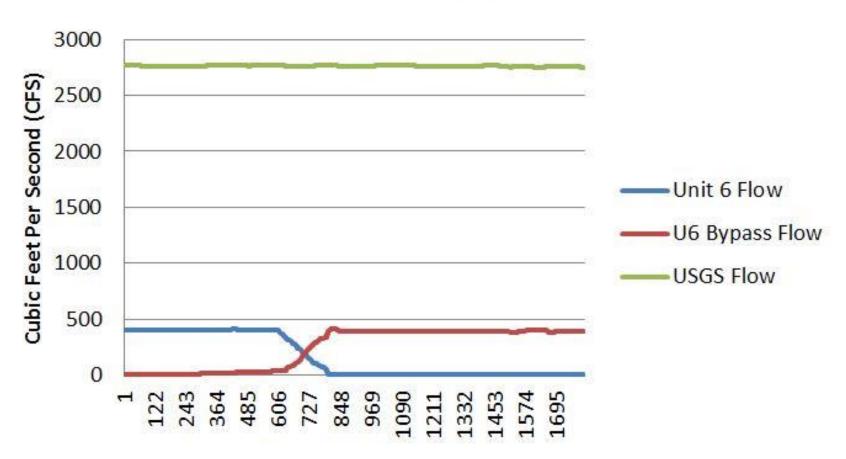


- Over the falls ~ 25 minutes
- Through Plant 1 ~ 17 minutes
- Through Plant 2 ~ 13 minutes

Transit times increase with higher flows and decrease with lower river flows.



U6 Transfer

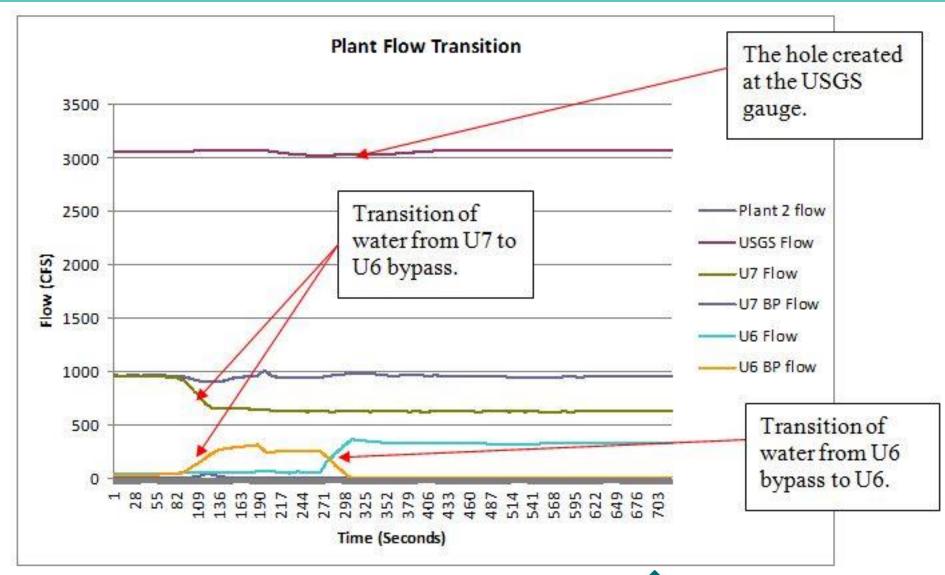






Unit 7 Rough Load Zone Table





- Optimization
 - Unit optimization calculation
 - Comparing CFS vs. Power output for each unit
 - Using Hills curves; head; pipe flow loss
 - Plant optimization calculation
 - Compares each unit combination in 5 CFS increments.

Unit 6										_								_			
Unit 7	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0

- Facility optimization calculation
 - Compares each plant combination in 5 CFS increments.

Plant 1	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
Plant 2	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0



Conclusion

- Many one of a kind challenges.
- Facility controller commissioning ongoing.
- Water transition times are being tuned.
- Next milestone will be operations with all 7 units.

QUESTIONS???













